



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
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WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1877.

President Hayes, now that he is in possession of the government, is doubtless trying to be as good a President as he knows how to be, and should receive the countenance and support of all the friends of the country in that laudable effort; but what to one with no flaw in his title to the presidency would be an easy task, to him, whose title is smeared all over with fraud, is a sore trial, as up hill work, and as difficult to accomplish as it is for a woman to recover her lost reputation. His every movement is watched by suspicious eyes, and is liable to be misinterpreted. His incentives to good works are restrained, and his objections to evil acts overcome by the dread of the exposures of those conversant with the fraud by which he was inaugurated, and in quieting whom most of his time is consumed. Comparatively a young man, the head of one of the most powerful nations in the world, and with no aspirations for a second term to thwart the execution of his purposes, his means and opportunities for devoting his whole time and energies to the honor, glory and welfare of his country were never equaled by any of his predecessors, and would, we conscientiously believe, be availed of were it not that his praiseworthy designs are in ill accord with the desires of those who secured him his fraudulent office, and whose displeasure he fears to incur, lest they peach upon him. But for the influence of that dread, in which he lives and moves, and has his being, we believe the administration of Mr. Hayes would, in after years, be designated as that of a model president, but, with it, the four years of his term will be the most unhappy of his life, will reflect no credit upon him, and, we fear, will add little to the prosperity of the country that would not have been added during the administration of a worse man. We have been led into these remarks by the published threat that Mr. Pitkin, the lately deposed Marshal of Louisiana, and who was instrumental in securing the vote of that State for Hayes, says that all the members of the Florida returning board have been provided for, and that if some provision be not made for him, he will know the reason why.

The sentiment that evoked the greatest applause at the democratic banquet in New York, last night, was that uttered by Lieutenant Governor Dorchester, of New York, when he said that a "distinguished member of the House of Representatives had told him that that House had the power to inquire, and is endowed with the powers which the British House of Commons has exercised in every generation to work out the liberties of the English people, and that he, the speaker, was sure that the democracy of the country would not shrink from doing what every English generation would not shrink from doing if the duty rested on them, and that he could hope for a remedy for this wrong, (alluding to the inauguration of Hayes,) even before the next election." There are many indications that the next session of Congress will be a stormy one, and that the efforts of Mr. Hayes to secure at least a peaceful acquiescence in the outrage committed upon the liberties of the people by his inauguration will fail. For the good of the country we hope the indications may fail, for though the efforts of those who have determined to challenge Mr. Hayes' right to the Presidency may be instigated by patriotic motives, and sustained by the dread of a perpetuation of the fraud of the 5th of March, if the radicals deem that circumstances require it, we think that the people of the country were so disgusted with that fraud, and the means by which it was accomplished, especially by the degradation and prostitution of the Supreme Court, that they will make its repetition impossible, and that any further discussion or investigation of it will only excite bad feeling and delay unnecessarily the return of the nation's prosperity.

The catalogue of the officers and students of the Virginia Agricultural College, at Blacksburg, for the fifth session, has been received. The number of students is 224. The General Assembly has made it the duty of the School Boards of the respective counties, cities and towns to make the appointment of State students to this college. The next session will begin on Monday, the 20th of August, 1877, and the superintendents are requested to see that the appointments are made at least two weeks before that date, and notification thereof forwarded to the President of the College, Professor Charles L. C. Minor.

The Manhattan Club, of New York, gave a grand banquet, last night, in honor of Governor Hendricks, who sailed for Europe to-day. Speeches were made by Mr. Tilden, Governor Hendricks, and by Governor Robinson and Lieutenant Governor Dorchester, of New York, and others, all of whom alluded to and condemned in the strongest terms the fraud by which Mr. Hayes was counted out and Mr. Hayes counted in.

We are in receipt of an invitation to attend the graduating exercises of the Washington Business College, which takes place at Lincoln Hall, to-morrow night. Among the graduates are P. McKnight Baldwin and B. F. Wadley, of this city, and George W. Moss of Huguenot, Virginia.

Captain Lee, of the 10th cavalry, has forwarded an account of his engagement with a band of Comanche Indians near Lake Quema-do. The skirmish occurred on the 4th of May. Four Indians were killed, and six squaws and fifty-six head of mules and horses captured, and fifteen lodges with a large supply of powder, lead, dried meats, &c., destroyed. First Sergeant Charles Butler was killed.

CITY COUNCIL.

A regular meeting of the City Council was held last night.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Board met at 8 o'clock with six members present.

In the absence of the President, Alderman Armstrong was elected President pro tem.

The report of the Committee on Light was received and accepted, and a resolution fixing the price of gas at \$2.25 with ten per cent. off for payment in current funds was presented.

Mr. Strauss favored the resolution and hoped it would pass. He thought it would be a means of producing payment in current funds.

Mr. O'Neal doubted whether the Council could refuse to receive the coupons for any purpose. It had been contended in Richmond that such a course was unconstitutional and the same rule held good here. He did not know whether the resolution could be made binding.

Mr. Smoot said we do not refuse coupons, but merely make a difference for payment in current funds.

Mr. O'Neal said the Council already taxed coupons, and now proposed to tax them again. Some of the people here bought the bonds at fair prices and were dependent upon them for their support. He thought we were putting it on rather heavy.

Mr. Strauss favored the adoption of the resolution and seconded the views of Mr. Smoot.

Mr. Downham said a large reduction had been made in the price of gas, nearly one hundred per cent. and if the reduced rate was to be received in coupons at present prices, the Gas Works would not pay expenses; hence, the committee had proposed this resolution.

Mr. Armstrong (Mr. Strauss in the chair) attacked the bondholders and moved to make the price of gas \$2.50 with 25 per cent. off for payment in current funds. He proceeded at great length on the question of the bonded debt of the city, the State taxes and what he denominated "the extravagant school concern."

Mr. Smoot said Mr. Armstrong's amendment would reduce the price of gas to \$1.875.

Mr. Armstrong thought not.

Mr. O'Neal said that if the Council refused the coupons for gas, and got the money and deposited it with the Treasurer, a man could take his coupons and go and get the money.

Mr. Armstrong said that the money could not be gotten, if the Treasurer refused payment, except by suit in the courts.

Mr. O'Neal asked what right the Treasurer had to refuse payment.

Mr. Armstrong—The same right that I have to refuse to pay a forged note.

Mr. O'Neal—Nonsense; that is not a parallel case.

Mr. Armstrong proceeded with an argument to show the unconstitutionality of the bonds.

Mr. Strauss having said that Council could make its own laws to suit itself.

Mr. O'Neal said that the State of Virginia controlled the actions of the city, which was its creature.

Mr. Strauss said that he only meant that in his opinion, the Council could pass this resolution without conflicting with the State laws.

The question was taken on Mr. Armstrong's amendment which was lost—ayes 1, noes 5.

The question recurring on the original resolution.

Mr. O'Neal moved to strike out the words "U. S. currency," leaving a discount of ten per cent. on all bills—lost, ayes 1, noes 5.

The original resolution was then passed—ayes 4, noes 2, which vote was reconsidered and the resolution laid over.

Mr. Janney here came in and took the chair.

The resolution to subscribe for ten copies of the proposed map of the city was, after considerable debate, laid on the table.

Mr. O'Neal called up the resolution fixing the price of gas.

Mr. Armstrong made the point that the resolution could only be taken up by unanimous consent and again stated at length his objections to the resolution, and his ideas about the debt of the city.

The resolution was finally adopted.

Mr. Strauss offered the following resolution: "The City Council of Alexandria having in the past incurred a debt of over one million dollars in aiding and constructing works of internal improvement, designed to promote the trade of Alexandria, and having been forced by the war to increase that debt by funding it and the arrears of interest (and the works for whose assistance this debt was increased, having injured, greatly, the trade of the city, and thus proved worthless) and the said debt being a loss of so much money with no prospect of any return therefrom. The property in said city being of the assessed value of \$1,000,000 and its actual market value more than one-third less than its assessed value is utterly unable to bear the so long imposed upon it, experience having demonstrated that the tax heretofore levied on the real and personal property of \$2.25 on the \$100 is insufficient to meet the current expenses of the city, as is evidenced by the fact that there is now dire straits of interest to the amount of \$20,000 with \$10,000 more falling due July 1. And this too with the heavy levy upon licenses, real and personal property and the income from the Gas Works, and the City Council being of opinion that a meeting with the bondholders of the city, having for its object a full statement of the financial condition of the city and its people, and a discussion of the subject of reducing said debt by a compromise or arrangement between creditor and debtor. Therefore be it

Resolved by the City Council of Alexandria, that the President of each Board shall (and he is hereby authorized so to do) appoint two members from each Board, who, in connection with the Mayor, Auditor, and the Corporation Attorney shall constitute a committee for the purposes herein indicated. The said committee shall at once issue a circular and direct one to each creditor of the said city of Alexandria, requesting a meeting of all said creditors at a time and place to be designated by said committee, for the purpose of adjusting on a satisfactory basis the financial affairs of the city. Said committee shall report to the City Council of Alexandria their action, and any plan upon which they may agree. Said agreement if made to be subject to ratification or rejection by Council.

Mr. Strauss said he wanted members to take time to consider it. He thought some good could be accomplished by the proposed meeting. The people could not stand the present heavy taxes, and even if they could the present rate was not sufficient to pay expenses and the interest.

After some debate as to the mode of action, &c., the resolution was laid over until the next meeting.

The bills of Drs. French and Klipstein for medical services rendered the poor were received.

Mr. Strauss asked whether any contract had been made with these gentlemen. Everybody might go to the almshouse and get medical attendance and a bill of several hundred dollars be brought in.

The chairman explained the matter, relating the resignation of the physicians elected and the filling of their places by the appointment of the two claimants by the Mayor.

The bills were ordered to be paid.

The Board then at 10.15 adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Common Council was held last night, a quorum being present.

After some other routine business,

Several applications for correction of assessments, &c., came up, one of which, a memorial of B. Delphy complaining that property belonging to William N. Brown had been assessed to him, the committee, to whom it was referred, say Mr. Duffey reports that there is no improper assessment, and adds "if persons wish corrections it would be better to first examine the Commissioner's books before troubling the City Council."

The Finance Committee reported adversely to releasing the tax on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad barge, as the Corporation Attorney reports that during most of the time it stays at

the wharf in the city of Alexandria, leaving it only to carry and bring back the trains from Shepherd, and when not so employed its permanent location being at the wharf in this city. Upon these facts I am of opinion that the tax can be collected. I hold that the site of personal property for the purpose of taxation is the place where it is located.

The report was adopted.

A number of bills for rent of rooms for election and registration services were presented.

Mr. Hughes suggested that it would be well on election and registration occasions to use the rooms in the various wards over which the city had control and for which no rent would be charged.

Mr. Broders, from the Finance Committee, reported the Revenue bill for 1877-8. The bill was read the first time and came up for a second reading.

Mr. Evans was not willing to vote upon the bill or lay any taxes whatever until the report of the Finance Committee showing the annual expenses of the city was printed. He did not desire to go it blind.

Mr. Broders said that the report was ready now.

The President said it was not yet printed but would be printed by the next meeting of the Board.

The manuscript report of the Auditor was then brought in, Auditor Brockett coming in to read the document.

Mr. Evans wanted to see the report printed so that he could put his hand on each item. The last Auditor's report was flung upon the desks of members a second after the Revenue bill was passed.

Mr. Evans moved to lay the bill on the table until the corporation accounts are printed, and the subject was laid aside until the next meeting.

The appropriation bill having been reported by the Finance Committee, and the action appropriating \$60,000 for the payment of interest on the public debt having been read,

Mr. Evans said as he understood two per cent. was taken off, that would be \$40,000. He would like to know what became of the difference.

Mr. Broders explained that the tax of two per cent. was levied on the market value of the bonds, being a little over one per cent. on the face value. Besides this there was an interest note of \$20,000 in bank, part of which would have to be paid this year.

When the provision relative to the police came up.

Mr. Hughes favored cutting down the police one half.

The President—You might as well abolish it entirely.

Mr. Hughes thought that perhaps that might be done.

The President—And let Fishtown, Petersburg, &c., rule the city. The reading of the bill will continue.

When the clause relative to the Fire Department was under consideration.

Mr. Seals said he understood that it cost \$24 every time the two engines came out. He thought that this was extravagant.

Mr. Hughes urged that the Fire Department here was conducted more economically than any department in the country. In Baltimore the expense was \$175,000, here but \$4,000.

Mr. Evans thought that the deficiencies of last year should be provided for by a special appropriation, and that the appropriations for this year should not be burdened with them.

Mr. Broders explained that there were \$10,000 levied last year beyond the appropriations, so that this fund met all deficiencies. The committee had been authorized to borrow \$5,000.

They had borrowed only \$2,500. There was now some \$4,000 on hand, sufficient to carry the city on until the 1st of July. So that there were no deficiencies from last year to burden the present bill.

Mr. Hughes, to show that the Committee on Streets had not expended in June, 1876, more than the legitimate share of the appropriation for that year, submitted the following statement:

Board of Public Works. \$2,786 12

Chain gang. 1,457 12

Grading. 807 01

Total expenditure. \$5,050 25

18,856 87

Total amount expended in June, 1876, say. \$1,026 57

Less carried to individual and chain gang accounts. 386 37

Expended in June, 1876. \$640 20

A communication from M. Harlow, Treasurer, stated that the cash accounts of the Auditor and the Treasurer do not balance, the error being one which occurred before the present Auditor or Treasurer came into office.

Mr. Broders thought that some one should be appointed to examine into the matter. The Finance Committee had no time to make a thorough investigation, and would like authority to employ an expert for that purpose.

The authority asked was given.

And after some routine business the Board adjourned.

Foreign News.

At a meeting of cotton spinners at Oldham, England, it was decided, in consequence of the bad state of business, to issue circulars so that the opinions of the whole trade might be ascertained, and if two-thirds agree to short time the working hours will be reduced to four days per week.

In the British House of Commons, last night, a motion for abolition of capital punishment was rejected by a vote of 155 to 50.

A project is on foot for a demonstration of working men in London in honor of General Grant.

The Lord Mayor and wife will accompany General Grant to the Crystal Palace on Friday.

General Grant evinced particular pleasure on receiving the invitation of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. He intends to make a long stay in Scotland after his return from the Continent, when Edinburgh, and probably Glasgow, will present him the freedom of the city.

The members of the French Budget Commission appear agreed to support the rejection of the budget if the Ministry refuse to resign in obedience to a vote of censure by the Chamber.

The London Post hears that President McMahon has decided on immediate dissolution.

A London correspondent telegraphs that American wheat has been selling at 21. per pound, and 61. for the best, since Saturday. This is caused by the sudden heat.

A London correspondent says private advices deny the reported falling of the water at the Mediterranean entrance of the Suez canal.

The Pope has received Vicar Apostolic Morano, of California, who, in the name of Upper and Lower California, presented His Holiness with 45,000 francs.

The London Daily News' Oxford special says the list of persons who are to receive honorary degrees from the University is officially published. As General Grant's name is not included, it is presumed he will not be present at the commemoration.

Great uneasiness prevails throughout the Republic of San Domingo, and dissatisfaction with the Government was increasing. Many arrests had been made, and a revolution against Baez seemed imminent. In Haiti all was quiet, and peace prevailed.

The official Diaro of Mexico publishes the text of the telegraph letter in which the Emperor of Germany, in reply to a letter from President Porfirio Diaz, announcing his accession to the executive power of the Mexican State, recognizes him in that capacity. The German Minister in that city, transmitting the Emperor's letter to Señor Villarte, Secretary

of Foreign Affairs, announces that his official relations with General Diaz's Government are henceforward established. The House of Representatives has provided for the election of the Senate, according to the Constitution, in order to complete the legislative power, and adopted the bill for the re-election of a President, which, after passing through the constitutional formalities, is to be considered a part of the Federal Constitution. The appropriation bills will be voted to-morrow, when the House will adjourn.

In the English markets all descriptions of wheat have declined a shilling to two shillings per quarter, and maize and barley have receded fully a shilling per quarter.

At Ascot Heath to-day the 21st of the meeting of the race for the Royal Hunt Cup was won by Cradock, with Sutton 2d and Prince George 3d.

The Eastern War.

A dispatch from Constantinople Tuesday night says Mukhtar Pasha is reported to be at Kuprik.

After fifty five hours' fighting near Kestaz, carried on mostly at close quarters, the Montenegrins have withdrawn to Banjani. The losses on both sides amount to several thousand. The Prince of Montenegro has withdrawn his headquarters from near Niesies back to Ostrik.

Michael Ali telegraphs that the Montenegrins have been routed in an engagement in the Kolashin district.

The invasion of Wassogjevic by the Turks is making progress, the Montenegrin forces there being only three battalions, and the Turks have fifteen battalions of regulars advancing, via Beraia, from the Serbian frontier and a body of irregulars coming from Uskije. It is rumored they intend passing by way of Braniak to assist in the relief of Niesies. The total losses of Suleiman Pasha at Kratzaz are estimated at 4,000.

There is almost an utter absence of news of interest either from Asia, the Danube or Montenegro. The two armies on the Danube are watching one another, and cannonading is frequent, but the Russians have not yet disclosed their intentions. The Turkish report of a Russian attempt on Saturday to cross the Danube at Rutehuk, which was alleged to have been repelled, is unworthy of much attention, as the attempt certainly was not serious.

A St. Petersburg telegram of yesterday says it was merely the encamping of sappers who were working at Giurgio. From Asia there is nothing later than the evacuation on Saturday of Oltiyah the Russians and their retreat to Penak. A Reuter telegram from Erzerum gives the number of Russians at Penak as 4,000 men and nine guns, while the Turkish corps which reconquered Olti consisted of six battalions, two batteries and a thousand cavalry. Both Russian and Turkish accounts agree that the encamping at Kars is ineffectual and indecisive.

The Greek army is to be reorganized. Thirty thousand men are to constitute the standing force. In 1873 the army was fixed at only 12,397 men.

The Journal d'Anvers says: Antwerp is being put in a complete defensive state by the execution of strategical works on the line of the River Nethe.

The session of the Turkish Parliament will be closed on the 22d inst.

The Russians are retiring from the direction of Erzerum in order to prosecute the siege of Kars.

It is stated that Derwish Pasha will supersede Mukhtar Pasha.

A son of Schamyl, the Chechen chief, has left Trebizond for Erzerum.

A large number of long-jacks which had been manufactured at Pinar for Taiton have been confiscated by the Italian customs officials at Genoa.

The Roumanian Government has addressed a note to the Powers protesting against the barbarous acts of the Turks, and stating if the Powers do not intervene to prevent these depredations, Roumania will be compelled to carry the war into Turkey.

The Czar has signified his willingness to receive Prince Milan at Petroz. The Prince will arrive on Friday, accompanied by Premier Risties, Generals Horvathovich, Platiev and Leselajinn.

10,000 Servians are concentrated at Kolgrade and 25,000 at Kragejevac. The Permanent Committee of the Skupstina propose to reduce the salaries of employees 30 per cent. to cover expenses for armament. The Kragejevac Arsenal is working night and day. A Serbian demonstration in the direction of Insch is probable, with the object of drawing off Michael Ali from Montenegro.

At Bucharest the Duke of Leuchtenburg is openly mentioned as the intended ruler of Bulgaria.

The London Times' Vienna correspondent says Prince Gortschakoff's letter has been officially communicated to other Cabinets. It seems it has not given such complete satisfaction as was expected. The wording on the points relative to Constantinople and the Bosphorus has not been found quite so clear and precise as to exclude ambiguous rendering and set about at rest.

The Porte has questioned the Greek Minister's explanation concerning the intentions of the new coalition Cabinet. The Minister's reply was not very reassuring. He said he had no knowledge of any hostile intentions, and he did not believe preparations were being made with any other object than preparing for all eventualities, but that if Greece finds herself drawn into the struggle she would act openly. The latter part of the answer referred to apprehensions expressed by Salfet Pasha last Greece should send hands into Thessaly.

A special dispatch from Vienna to the Manchester Guardian says: "A Turkish detachment which has entered the Russian district of Achaich is threatening Russian communication with Ardahan."

Note.—Should the Turkish commander succeed the task of victualing the Russian armies will be very difficult.

The Neue Freie Press, of Vienna, has a special dispatch from Erzerum, which says: "On the approach of the three flying columns sent by Mukhtar Pasha against the Russian right wing the Russians not only evacuated Olti, but Pennek, at the foot of the pass over the Kanly range leading to Ardahan. Both Olti and Pennek were recaptured by the Turks, who also went in pursuit of the Russians."

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, referring to the above dispatch, says: "As this information does not come from the immediate scene of operations it is difficult to form an opinion as to its accuracy. If the Russians really retired beyond Pennek without resistance, it would seem to show that there was only a small force there, and that the bulk of the Russian column is still on the Ardahan side of the Kanly range. Possibly, after all, the Russians before advancing on Erzerum will make an effort to bombard and reduce Kars, so as to leave their rear quite free."

Note.—In this connection it may be stated that Reuter's Constantinople dispatch, published this morning, stated that the Russians were withdrawing from the direction of Erzerum in order to prosecute the siege of Kars. It is also interesting to note that a Russian official telegram published yesterday announced that the Grand Duke Michael, commander in chief of the Russian armies in Asia, commenced personally to reconnoitre the outworks of Kars on the 9th inst.

Last evening a well dressed man went into a pawn shop, in St. Louis, and asked to be shown some revolvers. He selected one and requested that it be loaded. On receiving it he discharged the weapon, sending the ball clear through his head. He died in about an hour. The man was a stranger in the city.

News of the Day.

Yesterday afternoon paymaster Bessell, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, together with his assistant, Capt. Carling, while on their way to pay the miners at the British Colliery, in the outskirts of Scranton, were attacked by two masked robbers. The paymaster and his assistant were in a buggy, and had in their possession over \$12,000. The attack was made a short distance from the mine, and the highwaymen, without saying a word, drew their revolvers and fired, wounding Capt. Carling slightly. Mr. Bessell returned the fire, and the robbers fled in the direction of the woods. Great excitement prevailed there in the afternoon. The police were out after the would be murderers, and a reward of \$500 had been offered by the company. Nothing had been heard of them up to a late hour last night.

J. N. Murdock, a mail agent between Richmond and Danville, who was arrested a few days since for robbing the mail, partially examined and admitted to bail, committed suicide yesterday morning with poison. He was found dead in the edge of Blenner's Park, Richmond, where he had fallen. In his pockets were found a bottle which had contained laudanum, and a paper in which still remained a quantity of arsenic.

The winners at Jerome Park races, yesterday, were Fawn, Fraud, Caracalla, Parole and Trouble; at Bingham's Station trotting races, Juno and Ned Buckley. The winners at Ascot Bogland yesterday, were Skylark, Glen Arthur, Chypre and Altalus.

Partial returns from forty-eight counties in Georgia give a 2,013 majority in favor of calling a constitutional convention, and the indications are that the question will be decided in the affirmative.

At an auction sale of coal, in New York, to-day, steamer brought 2.45, grate 2.52, egg 2.15, chestnut 2.45, stove 2.52, pea 2.05, and lump 2.50.

The negotiations in regard to the release of Towel from custody have been rejected.

From Washington.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1877.

The President's house to-day had its usual number of callers. Among those who called upon the President to-day was R. C. Armstrong, Mr. Lucas, T. I. Eakin and others, from Alexandria. It is understood that the call was made to congratulate the President on his policy, and to make some representations to him concerning the federal appointments at Alexandria.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

The Navy Department has received information that the U. S. steamer Essex sailed from Hampton Roads on Saturday evening to carry the monitor Saugus to Norfolk.

The commission for postmaster-elect Pattie, of Washington, has not yet been issued.

An odd lady from Alexandria was at the City Hall this afternoon in search of a couple who ran away to get married, and made an order for building the issue of license to them. The clerk, however, told her that as the young lady was over sixteen years of age she could not prevent the issue of the license, and advised her to take the couple home, have them married by her own friends, or refrigerator, and let them start rejoicing on their way in the world.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.

Admiral Murray, of the North Pacific station, in a dispatch to the Navy Department, dated May 24th, reports the loss of the City of San Francisco, as heretofore published, and says owing to the good management of Capt. Wadell, of that vessel, and the perfect discipline of the ship, no lives were lost out of a total of 251 persons, many of them women and children. Admiral M. says it gives him pleasure to make this statement, as Captain Wadell was formerly a lieutenant of the United States Navy. (He was afterwards a gallant Confederate officer.) He also speaks in the highest terms of the self-sacrificing bravery of the officers and crew of the little Mexican gunboat "Mexico," transporting the wrecked passengers and crew to Acapulco, and says they merit some recognition from our Government.